

all start up like deer who have heard the voice of the hunter. Immediately every eye is upon his feet, with open ears and beating heart. The refreshments are laid aside, we commenced ourselves in a short prayer to God, and then no voice nor sound of any kind is heard, until the cause of the disturbance is reported to us."

The old manor-house of Rushton, fully illustrates this account by Mr. Bruce. We are told by the historian, that the most curious and undoubtedly the most ancient part of the building, is a small oratory, leading from the great staircase, containing a representation in bas-relief of the crucifixion, composed of numerous figures, and a Latin inscription in gilt characters; the date 1577, appears above it, and underneath are the arms and motto of the Tresham family viz.:—sable, six trefoils slipped or, between two branches argent.

The above date (if correct), is against the opinion expressed by Mr. Bruce, of Sir Thomas Tresham being fixed as a Jesuit by Campion, who only arrived in England about the middle of the year 1580. But he adds to a note, that Sir Thomas speaks of himself as being liable to be suspected as a well-known Roman Catholic.

As Northamptonshire was a retreat for the Jesuits, it cannot be matter of surprise that it formed the nursing place where the gunpowder plot was first conceived.

Historians point out the triangular lodge at Rushton, and a summer-house at Newton, belonging to another branch of the Treshams, as the places where the conspirators used to meet, to arrange their plans. Baker states, that Robert Catesby, Esq., the son and successor of Sir William, of Ledgers Ashby, is "damned to everlasting fame," as the projector of the diabolical gunpowder plot in 1605. He was a man of considerable talents, insinuating manners, and inflexible resolution; daring and fertile in expedients, but subtle and circumspect in the development of his purposes; and ready to sacrifice his life, his fortune, and every feeling of humanity, in defence of the Roman Catholic cause. Towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, he and Francis Tresham, Esq., son of Sir Thomas, engaged with Garnet and Tresham, two Jesuits, in secret intrigues for the overthrow of the Protestant establishment. It was Catesby who conceived the diabolical idea of accomplishing the restoration of popery by ingulfing the king and both houses of Parliament in one common tomb—it is needless to state the history of the plot, which is so well known, except that Francis Tresham contributed 2,000*l.* towards carrying the plan into execution.

The plan of the lodge is triangular; it appears to have been designed by Sir Thomas with some reference to the commencement of his own name. It will be seen that the upper windows are mostly triangular openings, and that all the finials are three-sided.

The building contains one room of hexagonal form, with a table corresponding to it in the centre. As the door in this room has several steps in front, there must be a vaulted apartment beneath. I regret that at the period of my visit no access whatever could be obtained either to the lodge or the manor-house, the estate being in charge of an agent notorious all over the county for his boorish, rude disposition. The exterior of the lodge contains on its three sides the following inscriptions—over the door:—

TRES-TERNTI,
MONIV. M. DANT.
5555.

In the centre of the gables "Visita mentes, non mihi: 3898, respicite, 3504." In the frieze round the building, each side having thirty-three panels, with a letter in each—"Aperiatur terra, et germinet Salvatorem: Quis separabit nos a charitate Christi:—Consideravi opera tua, Domine, et exavi:." In the different fronts of the building are the following dates, 1580, 1593, 1595, 1626, 1640, besides various religious emblematical designs, and thirty-six shields of arms. The date of the completion of the building is probably shewn by the iron ties in the three finials, which are, T T T. 15. 93. The turret at the top has the date 1595, the year that part was finished.

The manor-house on the estate is a much better specimen of the talents of Sir Thomas

as an architect than the triangular lodge. The interior of this building is said to be very curious; the hall has one of those fine open roofs which are such masterpieces of ancient carpentry. Besides the market house of Rothwell, previously noticed, as a work of Sir Thomas Tresham, and which is now in ruins, in Farming woods, near Northampton, in the heart of the forest, are the unfinished remains of Liefden house, probably his last work. This is a very regular architectural composition, well worth inspection; it is now only occasionally seen by the sportsman while in pursuit of game. C. J. R.

"* The cut at the head of page 539 represents one of the lower windows at large. We shall give two windows from other sides of this very singular building, next week, so as to illustrate more fully an architectural caprice which is almost unique.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR'S DAUGHTER GUNDREDA.

MANY of our readers have heard by this time, of the discovery by railway workmen, of two cists amidst the ruins of the old Priory at Lewes, in Suffolk, containing the remains of Gundreda, fifth daughter of the Conqueror, and of her husband, William de Warren, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and founder of the monastery. Ancient records prove that Gundreda died in 1085, and William de Warren in 1088, and that both were interred in the Chapter-house of Lewes Priory, the latter being, as is stated, "buried in the Chapter-house, in a tomb adjoining that in which his Countess Gundreda was laid."

The priory was destroyed with the other monasteries by Henry VIII., and so complete was the destruction, that, as Horsfield observes in his history of Lewes, "the very site of the chapter-house could not be ascertained." This point, however, the present discovery will clear up.

In Southover church, hard by the site of the discovery, the monument that originally covered Gundreda's remains is preserved. According to the author already named, it was discovered about the year 1775 by Dr. Clarke, of Buxted, in the Shirley Chancel of Isfield Church. "It formed part of a burial monument of Edward Shirley, Esq., by whose father probably it was preserved at the demolition of the priory, and conveyed by his directions to Isfield. Dr. Clarke obtained permission of the representatives of the Shirley family to remove the stone from the chancel where it had been so long preserved. It was the intention to replace the stone over the spot where the body of Gundreda had originally been deposited; but as the very site of the chapter-house could not with certainty be ascertained, the stone was placed in Southover Church, that being the nearest ascertainable site of its original station."

It is a coffin-shaped slab of black marble sculptured with foliage in bold relief: a very interesting remnant of Anglo-Norman art. The cists, which are of lead, and about 3 feet in length, 1 foot wide, and 10 inches deep, have been removed to Southover Church: their contents will probably be transferred to the monument already mentioned. The discovery is one of great interest. Nearly eight hundred years have passed away since these bodies were interred, a period which may be said to embrace nearly the whole history of our country.

WESTMINSTER COURT OF SEWERS.

A SPECIAL court was held on Friday, the 31st ult., "To consider the steps necessary to be taken in consequence of the resolution, sanctioned by the court on the 3rd of October, with regard to contracts, and as to execution of jnhing works. In the absence of Mr. Edward Willoughby, Captain Bague, R.N., was appointed chairman; and a form, on the basis of the form in use in the Holborn and Finsbury divisions, was ordered to be prepared. The chairman then called on Mr. Leslie, who proceeded to state that he had always objected to the vague and uncertain information put forth to parties about in contract, as to cleansing of gully-drains, and the all but entire want of check on the cleansing of sewers, as also of the nuisance to the inhabitants of having the

soil lifted up from the sewers, deposited on the carriage ways, and carted away without any real check at so much per load. The cleansing of open and covered sewers and gully-drains cost annually, notwithstanding the imperfect and objectionable manner in which it was done, about 2,000*l.* He was of opinion, that this sum could be more advantageously applied, and that for all the works not comprehended in the resolution he had previously carried, to be done by public contract for each separate work, that the remainder, including the cleansing of the sewers and gullies, should be done by a small establishment of workmen and labourers; and that the cleansing in every practicable case should be done within the sewers, thereby avoiding one of the greatest possible nuisances in the metropolis. Mr. Dowley and Mr. Doull, being called on, both stated to the court that they thought the plan well worth trying.

Mr. Leslie then proceeded to propose, seriatim, the several motions to carry out the object; the whole having been seconded by Mr. C. N. Cumberlege, were carried *nem. con.* the few objections being as to detail.

"That the cleansing of sewers and gully-drains, and all works not publicly contracted for, be done by the establishment now proposed to be commenced.

Proposed plan for works under 50*l.*, including the cleansing sewers and gullies:—

12 labourers, ..	at 3 <i>s.</i>	a day, £561 12 0
4 bricklayers, ..	" 3 <i>s.</i>	— 499 4 0
4 labourers to ditto, ..	" 3 <i>s.</i>	—
A yard man	52 10 0
One cart and one mud-cart
Horse hire

In cases of emergency, an extra number of workmen must be employed, but must be specially reported to the next court.

That the daily accounts be kept in the most simple and intelligible way, so that each district may be charged with the correct amounts.

That the workmen and labourers be paid on Friday in each week the certificate of the clerks of the works and surveyors be affixed thereto."

The surveyors were ordered to prepare a short report of the quantity of materials, water-boats for the labourers, &c., that would be required when cleansing the sewers; and the best site for a shed in the yard, wherein the bricklayers could be employed, in spare time or wet days, in preparing blocks of brickwork in cement, for future use.

ASSERTED FAILURE OF SEWER IN GRAY'S-INN-LANE.

To the Commissioners of Sewers in the Westminster Court.

GENTLEMEN,—My attention has been called to a report at your meeting on the 24th ultimo, relative to a slip of earth at the end of the Queen's Road, Gray's-inn-lane.

I beg to state that no part of the sewer was built. The workmen were levelling the excavation ready for the blocks to be put down; that operation being finished, one of the men incautiously struck one of the struts about three feet from the bottom of the excavation, so as to enable the bricklayer to carry up the side walls, and turn the arch for a ten feet length. All being got ready for the brickwork, a heavy fall of rain came, and also at that time the engine was at work at the new river head, and one of the main runs through the excavation. This caused the fall of earth before alluded to, and not the giving way of the sewer. Finding more difficulties approaching, timber was instantly procured, and placed across the street from curb to curb on the paving: all hands were put to work at this spot, and the fallen earth was removed with all dispatch, the men worked both night and day, and again got ready for the bricklayers. They then got up the side walls, and turned over one-half the centre, which was ten feet long, leaving five feet not turned; another slip took place, and broke off quite short, the five feet of centering, and left the remaining portion under the sewer. No part of the brickwork was at all damaged, but all was perfectly sound when the centre was taken out.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEORGE SMITH.

Newton Road, Baywater, Nov. 1, 1845.